

# Caledonian

No. 9787.

EDINBURGH,

For the Benefit of Mrs SIDDONS.

THE GRECIAN DAUGHTER.

Mr SUTHERLAND;

Mr WOODS;

Phocion, Mr Wilmot-Wells; Melanthion, Mr Sparks; Arcas, Mr Bell;

Greek Herald, Mr Hallion; Greek Soldier, Mr Davis;

Calippus, Mr J. Bland; First Officer, Mr Tannett;

Second Officer, Mr Bland, junior;

Mr CASTERLEY.

Erixene, Mrs Woods; Virginia, Mrs Tanrett, and Mrs Mills;

And Euphraphia (the Grecian Daughter) Mrs SIDDONS.

To which will be added, a Farce called,

WHO'S THE DUPE?

Tickets to be had of Mrs SIDDONS, at Mr Stephen's, Painter-

Shakespeare's Square.

Mrs SIDDONS'S Friends having suggested to her, that it would be agreeable, on her own private Night, to make the Boxes and Pit Five Shillings instead of Three,—the humbly submits the proposal to the Public, hoping it will meet with their general concurrence.

And as she wishes to accommodate many Ladies who have applied for seats in the Boxes, the will, as is customary at benefits, rail off a few seats at the top of the Pit for that purpose.

To the Ladies and Gentlemen

OF KELSO, DUNSE, AND BERWICK.

BRESLAW's New Capital Performances

WILL BE DISPLAYED

At the ASSEMBLY ROOM in KELSO, on WEDNESDAY and

THURSDAY next, the 9th and 10th instant.

And at the MASON'S LODGE in DUNSE, on FRIDAY and SA-

TURDAY next, the 11th and 12th instant.

And likewise at the TOWN HALL in BERWICK, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next, the 14th and 15th instant.

In each place to begin precisely at Half-a-Past Seven o'clock.

The particulars of the Performances will be expressed in the bills.

Admittance, Two Shillings each person.

Proper Music will attend between the Acts.

Tickets to be had, places to be taken, or any person inkleinable to learn some Deceptions on Cards, Boxes, &c. they may be taught in a few minutes on reasonable terms, by applying to Mr BRESLAW at the principal Inns.

THE Earl of Dundonald's Discovery of ex-

tracting tar, &c. from coal, having for a considerable time been brought to the utmost perfection, the use and good qualities of the articles produced fully proved, and the profits on the manufacture ascertained, beyond a possibility of doubt or cavil; he takes this method of informing the proprietors of coal in Scotland. That, unwilling that his discovery should be longer locked up by trifling to pecuniary aid from certain persons to whom it was once proposed to convey certain shares of his patent, but who have failed to fulfil every promised engagement to him, and by their inability greatly prejudiced his interest as well as that of the Public, and occasioned a lapse of several years of the term of his patent, without any thing more having been done than the erection of four tar-kilns at Culross, which are unable to supply one twentieth part of the present increased and still increasing demand; Lord Dundonald therefore, takes this method of informing the Public, that he is willing to grant permission to the proprietors of coal to extract tar in his method, upon their paying to him one third of the net profits that shall accrue by their making use of his invention. It is hoped that these terms will not be thought unreasonable, being the same as are held forth by Messrs. Bolton and Watt of Birmingham for their improved steam engine, and by Mr Cort of Gofport for his new discovery of making excellent tough malleable iron, equally well either from cold short or from red short pig, without the use of charcoal or wood.

Lord Dundonald can assure the Public, That the net profits at the tiling works erected at Culross at the present price of tar, viz. 18s. per barrel, are upwards of 100 per cent. within the twelvemonth for the capital expended. These profits will hold in all places similarly situated, or at inland collieries, where chow or middling-sized coal may be had at 18d. per ton, at which places, should there be no consumpt for the cinders, they can be afforded to be thrown away to waste. Persons of character who wish to treat, shall, upon their applying to Lord Dundonald, have every necessary information given them; shall have the works shewed to them, the different processes explained, and have given them to satisfy themselves as to the profits by inspection of his books.

What is here stated, is in a particular manner recommended to the attention of the Proprietors of Coal in Clydelake, and in the inland parts of Ayrshire, where, from the want of consumpt at home, and impossibility of sea sale, coal is a curse, and no advantage of any moment drawn from the immense fields of coal that stretch through these extensive countries. The want of consumpt for the cinders, need at present be no bar; because, where coal can be afforded so cheap, the profits will be sufficiently great; besides, as iron stone in these countries every where accompanies the strata of coal, as there is abundance of lime stone, and in some places of Ayrshire, what is called *revere*, one need be no prophet to foretell, that foundries and forges for bar iron will soon follow, induced by the plenty and cheapness of materials, the low price of labour, and the certainty, in consequence of Mr Cort's most important discovery, of our possessing a branch of trade unrivalled by the world, and more than sufficient to compensate to us for the loss of our American colonies.

Lord Dundonald has only to add, that when the situation of his private affairs, which are considerably embarrassed, are considered, the loss he has sustained of so many years of his patent, the time and labour spent in bringing to perfection the tar manufacture, the open and candid manner he late communicated some of his other discoveries to the public; when these things are considered, he trusts that he will find none so ungenerous as to oppose him in an application to Parliament for a prolongation of the term of his patent.

For CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, and WILMINGTOM,

NORTH CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE

WILLIAM ALEXANDER Master,

Is now taking in goods at Greenock, and will

positively be clear to sail by the 25th instant.

She is a stout British built vessel, quite new,

will sail well, and has good accommodation for

passengers.

FOR WILMINGTOM, NORTH CAROLINA,

THE SHIP JEANY,

BUSKINS Master,

Will be clear to take in goods at Greenock by the 1st, and to sail by the

15th July.

The Jeany is a good vessel, and will have proper accommodation for

passengers.

For freight or passage by the above vessels, apply to Mr Robertson,

Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, Macalister, and Co. Green-

ock.

June 3. 1784.



# THE Mercury

MONDAY, JUNE 7. 1784.

## THOUGHTS ON A PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.

THE great object of a Parliamentary Reform, I take to be this, to procure a Parliament really independent on the Crown and its Ministers, in which no member shall be intimidated by power, seduced by hopes, or corrupted by interest. This seems at present to be the chief pursuit of all our political doctors; the grand specific which alone can cure all our national disorders, and restore our broken constitution to its original vigour.

On this important subject two questions offer themselves for our consideration; first, What are the most likely means to obtain such a Parliament? and, secondly, What would be the effects of it obtained?

For the first, innumerable have been the schemes presented to the Public by real and pretended patriots, that is, by those who have more honesty than sense, and those who have more feare than honesty. Some have been for shortening the duration of Parliaments to three, and some to one year. Some have recommended voting by ballot, as the most effectual method to put an end to bribery; others have disapproved it as inconsistent with that open avowal which ought to accompany every act of a British freeman: some have proposed to annihilate all the small and corrupt boroughs, and to add the same number of representatives which they now send to the several counties: some to add to the counties, and not to disfranchise the boroughs; others to abolish the boroughs, without any addition to the counties: some to enlarge, and some to diminish the qualifications of the electors; and others to require no qualification at all, but to allow every man a vote, who is not dis-qualified by nature, for want of reason, or by law, for the commission of some crime: But as very few have agreed in any one of these propositions, and no one has been able to form any satisfactory plan out of them all, I shall not here enter into any discussion of their merits, or make any comparison between them; but shall only say, that of all these plans, that of giving a right of voting universally, together with annual elections, appears to be the most uniform, consistent, and effectual: It has, indeed, one capital defect, which is, that it is absolutely and utterly impracticable. But I do not mention this as an objection; so far from it, that I think it is its chief excellence, and is what induces me to prefer it to all the rest.

To be convinced of the impracticability of this scheme, let us but figure to ourselves multitudes of all descriptions and denominations called out to exercise their right of voting, inflamed by contest and intoxicated by liquor; labourers and manufacturers of every kind, above and under ground; weavers from their looms, and miners from smelters, and coal-pits; sailors from their ships, and soldiers from their quarters; — to whom we must add, thousands of thieves, smugglers, rogues, vagabonds, and vagrants: I say, let us figure to ourselves all these respectable electors let loose in one day throughout every part of the kingdom, and such a scene of confusion, of drunkenness and riot, of rapine, murder, and conflagration, will present itself, as must shock us with horror, even in imagination.

Nor would it be possible to carry on, or ever to conclude elections in which the voters are so innumerable, and consequently so unknown. They must be polled in one of these two ways; they must either be admitted only to vote in the parishes to which they belong, or permitted to be polled in whatever place they happened, or chose to be at the time of the election. Should the first of these methods be adopted, the acceptance or rejection of every vote might be attended with the trial of a settlement, and cause of learned in the law be heard on both sides: If the latter, crowds so numerous, and so unknown to the candidates, and all whom they could employ to poll them, would present into every place, where money and liquor flowed in the greatest abundance; that the chief part of them might vote in ten different places, or ten times in the same place undiscovered; and if these elections were annual, one could not be finished before the other began.

Another reason, which persuades me that this scheme is impracticable, is, that I cannot foresee any class of men whose interest or inclination would not induce them to oppose it: The landed gentleman would not much approve, that every pauper, gypsy, vagrant, and, least of all, every poacher, should enjoy as great a share in the legislature as himself; the city of London will never consent that every drayman, hackney-coachman, and chimney-sweeper, should be vested with as good a vote as the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; nor the livery be desirous of admitting so numerous an addition to their respectable fraternity: The corporations throughout the kingdom will never submit to have their consequence annihilated by a participation of their privileges with so innumerable a multitude; nor do I think that very multitude, or the people at large, would be extremely zealous to support it. At first, indeed, when they are told that they shall all be legislators, obliged to obey no laws but of their own making, nor pay any taxes but of their own imposing, and that every one of them shall have as good a vote for a parliament-man as the Squire or the parson, and recollect that this vote has ever been as good as ready money; they will, perhaps, be a little elated and delighted with their new acquisition; but when they are better informed, and understand that the intent of this scheme is to prevent all bribery and corruption, and will preclude them from receiving one shilling or one dram of gin for their votes, they will reject this useless donation with contempt; and there will not be a tinker who will not choose rather to mend a kettle for sixpence, than the contribution for nothing, nor a labourer, who will not make fagots rather than laws, nor a pick-pocket, who will not prefer the exercise of his profession at an election to giving his vote.

But was this scheme of universal representation, or any other of the proposed plans of reformation practicable, and pursued, certain I am that they would not in the least contribute to the great end, which is the formation of an independent Parliament, because reason does not persuade me, that electors the most ignorant and profligate, the most necessitous and venal, would return members more incorrupt than the present; nor does experience teach me, that ten or twenty constituents

would choose representatives less able or less honest than ten twenty thousand. I am firmly convinced, both by reason and experience, that no alteration in the mode of election, in the electors themselves, would produce any change in the elected; in them lies the source of the evil, which no external application can approach: Whether they are chosen by a greater or a less number, by counties or boroughs, by the rich or by the poor, by ballot or by audible voices, the Parliament, when assembled, will be just the same; different modes of election may make some difference in the trouble and expence of the candidates, and may differently affect the morals of the people, and the peace of the country, but will make no difference in the representative body when brought together; and it is of little significance by what means they come there. The majority of any legislative assembly, consisting of five hundred and fifty members, in the same circumstances and situation, will infallibly act in the same manner; if their situations differ, their proceedings will differ with them. In the weakness of infant states, and in perilous times, they will be more intent on the safety of the community, because their own is immediately included in it; but when the danger is removed, they will be more influenced by the views of interest and ambition; they will split into factions and parties, and list under contending leaders, and sometimes prefer their interest, or their own, to that of their country. Their corruption will always increase in proportion to their power, because they have more to sell, and are more necessary to be bought. Those who cannot make shift with such a Parliament, must have none, because it is impossible for any mode of election, or species of electors, to choose a better, unless they could make men as well as members.

Let us now see what would be the effects of this independent Parliament, if obtained. By an independent Parliament, in the language of the present times, is to be understood a Parliament in which the majority would oppose any Administration. Now no arguments are necessary to prove, that with such a Parliament no public business whatever could be transacted, nor any government subsist. But it will be said, this is not what is wished for, but one in which the members shall be always ready to support the measures of Ministers when right, and to resist them when wrong, unawed and uninfluenced, and guided only by the dictates of their own judgment and conscience. This, indeed, is what every wise man would desire, but no wise man will expect to see, as no such assembly, if numerous, ever existed in this or in any country, from the beginning of the world to the present hour, nor ever can, unless mankind were mched down, and run in a new mould. As they are now formed, in every numerous assembly there must be some who have judgment, and others who have conscience, and some who have neither: Take away self-interest, and all these will have no star to steer by, but must fail without a compass, just as the gales of favour or resentment, of popular absurdity, or their own shall direct them: A minister, therefore, must be possessed of some attractive influence to enable him to draw together these discordant parties, and unite them in a firm and solid majority, without which he can pursue no measures of public utility with steadiness or success. An independent House of Commons is no part of the English constitution, the excellence of which consists in being composed of three powers, mutually dependent on each other: Of these, if any one was to become independent of the other two, it must engross the whole power to itself, and the form of our government would be immediately changed. This an independent House of Commons actually performed in the last century, murdered the King, annihilated the Peers, and established the worst kind of democracy that ever existed; and the same confusion would infallibly be repeated, should we ever be so unfortunate as to see another.

A numerous assembly uninfluenced is as much a creature of the imagination as a griffin or a dragon; the one created by the poets, the other by ignorant or designing politicians. Parliaments have ever been influenced, and by that means our constitution has so long subsisted; but the end and nature of that influence is perpetually misrepresented and misunderstood. They are seldom, very seldom, bribed to injure their country, because it is seldom the interest of Ministers to injure it; but the great source of corruption is, that they will not serve it for nothing. Men get into Parliament in pursuit of power, honours, and preferments, and, until they obtain them, determine to obstruct all business, and to distress Government; but, happily for their country, they are no sooner gratified than they are equally zealous to promote the one and support the other.

Upon the whole: Under the same mode of elections, and under Parliaments not less influenced than the present, this nation has not only subsisted for many years, but arrived at the summit of wealth, honour, power, and dominion, and might still have preferred them, if the means of that influence had been sufficient to satisfy the demands of ambition, and the hunger of faction. But even now, if we survey the condition of every country on the globe, and compare it with our own, we shall find abundant reason to be contented. There are in it some evils, and much good, which is the utmost which any human institution will admit of. We have, indeed, too much oratory, too much liberty, too much debt, and too many taxes; but then we have plenty, and may have peace, if we please. We have security to our persons and properties, and excellent laws, justly, though not very cheaply administered. We have a Parliament not worse, and a King a great deal better, than we deserve: And therefore I shall conclude with the words of Shakespeare,

"Tis better, sure, to bear the ills we know,

"Than fly to others which we know not."

## PRICES OF CORN AT CORN-EXCHANGER, MAY 31.

Per Quarter,	Boiling ditto, 32s.
Wheat, 30s. a 50s.	Tick Beans, 36s. a 27s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Small ditto, 33s.
Rye 26s. a 28s.	Tares, 20s. a 26s.
Oats, 15s. a 22s.	Per Sack,
Bailey, 22s. a 27s.	Fine Flour, 38s. a 40s.
Malt, 34s. a 39s.	Second Sort, ditto.
Grey Pease, 28s. a 30s.	Rape Seed, — per last.



HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

SIR James Lowther was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat as Earl of Lonsdale.

Ordered that no reports from the Judges upon private petitions be received after the 16th inst. — Adjourned to Tuesday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

RECEIVED several petitions complaining of undue elections.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, Mr Gilbert in the chair, when

Mr Rose moved, that the sum of one million and a half, to be raised by Exchequer bills, be granted to his Majesty; as also that the sum of one million and a half, be granted to make good the same, both which motions were agreed to *nem. con.*

The House being then resumed, went into a Committee, Mr Gilbert in the chair, when

Mr Pitt informed them, that he intended, before he sat down, to move for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual prevention of smuggling, an object so much in contemplation of the House, and of every branch of the legislature, that it was unnecessary for him to state how essential it was to the very existence of the public revenue that so dangerous and truly alarming an evil be effectually restrained. He was very warm in his commendations on the exertions, schemes, and fidelity of the Committee to whom the consideration of the state of smuggling had been referred. With respect to the object he meant then to call the attention of the Committee to, it was, that he might be permitted to bring in a bill to prevent smuggling in general; he did not wish to give it any other title, as he did not merely aim at a regulation in any one department; he only wished that in every branch of the revenue there might be sufficient powers and regulations to overturn the endeavours of those who wished to live upon the ruin of the public revenue. The great features of the bill he would briefly state, and the subjects it was intended more immediately to attack, leaving the consideration of the minor objects until the bill should be in a more mature stage. His first object was to extend the hovering laws to the four seas; the second, to prevent ships from carrying arms, without license of the Admiralty; the third, that smuggling vessels, when once captured, as they were solely adapted for that purpose, should never be returned; the fourth, that ships of a certain description, upon the sale of smuggling, should be interdicted from being built; the fifth, that certain goods, such as tea, &c. in smaller casks and packages than were allowed by law, should occasion the forfeit of both ship and cargo; the sixth regarded clearances, in order to prevent ships clearing out with ballast, and afterwards going on the smuggling trade.

Mr Pitt added various other observations, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual preventing of smuggling, which was granted, and Mr Gilbert reported accordingly.

Mr Fox then brought up a petition from the Westminster electors, desiring to be heard by their counsel in support of the allegations of their former petition, which being granted,

Lord Mahon presented another from the High-Bailiff, praying to be heard in his own defence, so far as the allegations of the former petition were intended to affect him, which being also complied with, the same noble Lord presented a petition from other electors of Westminster, praying that the High-Bailiff be permitted to go on with his scrutiny.

This last petition being brought up, the noble Lord moved, that the same be considered with the former petitions.

Mr Fox said he did not rise to oppose the noble Lord's motion, but merely to express, that though there might have been a case in the early annals of the House, when electors had petitioned not to be represented, yet in more modern periods, before the present, he challenged an instance of it. It was the most new and extraordinary proceeding that could be thought of. The petition was not that Lord Hood and Sir Cecil Wray should be returned; or that himself or either of the two former Gentlemen be returned; but merely that the city of Westminster should be left without representatives in Parliament.

Mr Pitt said he rose merely to remove any impression that might be made by what had fallen from Mr Fox, with regard to the wishes of the electors, as expressed in the petition.—Their wish was undoubtedly that they should be represented by the object of their choice, and not be misrepresented.

Mr Fox said his assertion was in fact the very nature of the petition, and a most new and extraordinary one.—He should not have been surprised had it been for the return of Sir Cecil Wray and Lord Hood, but that it was for the return of no member really astonished him.

Sir Lloyd Kenyon said new and extraordinary cases required remedies of the same description; for where no case had ever existed there could be no existing remedy.—He contended upon the principle of his former arguments that the High-Bailiff could not perhaps make a conscientious return upon oath without a scrutiny, and that he was legally authorised to carry on one.

Mr Fox desired to know what was so new and extraordinary in the Westminster election? Was it its length? No.—Was it because the poll closed but the day before the return? No.—Was it because there was not time enough between the close of the poll and the return of the writ to answer the purposes of a scrutiny? No.—There were cases in abundance fully in point, as well in this election as in former general ones, and he particularly mentioned the Oxfordshire election.

Mr Harrison said the very prayer of the petition was an argument that the electors did not demand the scrutiny as a right, but merely as a favour—they only asked the House to permit the scrutiny to go on.

Sir Lloyd Kenyon replied, after which the motion was agreed to, and the order of the day being read, counsel were called on the petition presented by Mr Fox.

Mr Douglas and Mr Garrow having been heard in behalf of the petition, and Mr Mingay having replied, Mr Watson was proceeding to call witness to support the measures of the High-Bailiff, by proving that 400 bad votes had been given for Mr Fox in two parishes only, when

Mr Fox observing, that the name of the Secretary to Lord Hood's and Sir Cecil Wray's committee (Mr Atkinson) had been mentioned, rose to inform the House, that having been on the day before in another place witness of a system of evidence which he suspected to have been cherished in that quarter where Mr Atkinson presided, he could not avoid warning the House to be cautious how they attended to any thing that came from a source from which the most infamous evidence had

issued to attach a crime of the last malignity on an unhappy person, whose life was to be sacrificed to it.

This produced a long conversation, which was increased by a motion of Lord North's, that "no evidence be admitted on behalf of the High-Bailiff that could tend to decide on the merits of the election."

A division took place on Lord North's motion, when there appeared

Ayes	77
Noes	212
Majority	135

Mr Atkinson was then called to the bar, and examined by Mr Watson, counsel for the High-Bailiff, who asked him—“Whether he did not know of many illegal votes that had got themselves admitted on the poll?” to which (after attempting to give hearsay evidence in the affirmative, and being prevented by the counsel on the other side) he answered—“Not of his own knowledge.” The second question was—“Whether he did not know of lists of voters having been given to the High-Bailiff, which, since the 17th of May, the close of the poll, he had found to be illegal?”

Mr Fox objected to this question upon various grounds, with the strongest force of argument, clearly proving that this mode of investigating the business was absolutely trying, by *ex parte* evidence, the merits of the election, which were to come before another tribunal, under the specious pretext of hearing witnesses in exculpation of the High-Bailiff for not having made a return. That as to the lists of voters, the object of the question, be they what they might, they could derive no additional value or authenticity, by any enquiry subsequent to the 17th of May, to justify the High-Bailiff in not making a return, or entering upon scrutiny.

Several other members also spoke.

At last Lord Maitland moved—“That the counsel be restrained from examining witness touching the legality of any description of votes, unless on questions that immediately relate to the exculpation of the High-Bailiff.”

This was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr H. Dundas; and ably defended by Mr Sheridan, who contended that if the admission of such partial evidence was to prevail, he should not confine himself to the bare examination of evidence on vague assertions respecting anonymous voters, but insist upon their names being given in, that the whole merits of the election might be investigated there, if the House thought themselves competent to decide upon it, in violation of Mr Grenville's bill.

Lord Mulgrave moved the previous question, after describing the poll to have been procrastinated by base arts, and shuffling tricks.

Mr Sheridan replied very pointedly, and proved that the shuffling tricks lay with another description of men than that to which it was probably applied—those who shrank from this impartial investigation of Mr Grenville's bill. He likewise exposed in strong terms the indecent correspondence that subsisted between the High-Bailiff and one of the candidates, tending to render his election illegal and corrupt.

Mr Fox said, his ears had not been accustomed to such language as had just fallen from a noble Lord [Mulgrave]. Language every way unbecoming a man of education, a gentleman, or a man of honour! [Here he was called to order by a member under the gallery, but he still proceeded.] If the invention or fancy of the Honourable Gentleman who called me to order can furnish stronger words or terms, to convey my feelings on this subject, I shall be glad he would do it, or I must repeat them.

Lord Mulgrave said, he did not believe he made use of the epithet *base*; he acknowledged the words *shuffling arts*, and should not incline to retract them, though he declared he had meant nothing personal to the Right Honourable member.

Mr Fox replied,

The counsel and evidence were called in, and ordered to withdraw backwards and forwards every five minutes, between which period there was an altercation on the part of the electors of Westminster by Mr Fox, Mr Sheridan, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Mr Lee, Lord North, Lord Maitland, and Mr Dempster; and on the part of the High-Bailiff, by Mr Pitt, the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, the Lord Advocate, Treasurer of the Navy, Paymaster of the Forces, and Surveyor-General of the Ordnance.

The last dispute arose respecting the admissibility of an affidavit voluntarily sworn by an elector of Westminster, setting forth, that he knew of illicit practices in the election; which affidavit was declared by that elector to the witness, and by him given to the High-Bailiff, the day before the final close of the poll, and which was alledged to be a part of the reason for his *conscience* not being satisfied. The paper was at last admitted, but not read, on account of the lateness of the hour, and the impossibility of time to examine the witness to it.

At six o'clock this morning (Thursday) the House adjourned the further consideration of the business until twelve o'clock this day, having not more than half examined one witness.

Mr Pitt gave notice that the motion which stood for this day respecting a more equal representation, must of course stand adjourned over until next week.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 1.

War-Office, June 1. 1784.

10th Regiment of dragoon guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Vyse, of the 4th horse, is appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Anthony Lovibond Colling.

3d Regiment of dragoon guards, Clement Jones Styles, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Henry Caudale.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Honourable John Hope to be Cornet, vice John Kaye.

3d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Daffell Bowes, from 63d regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Fairlough.

12th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant John Perryn to be Captain of a company, vice Robert Tipping.

24th Regiment of foot, Captain the Honourable George St John, on the half-pay of the 21st foot, to be Captain of a company, vice John Jones.

32d Regiment of foot, Henry Moreau Clevering, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Charles Wilcock.

33d Regiment of foot, Walter Elliott, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Fox.

58th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Edward Baker Littlehales, on the half-pay of the 58th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Percival Meggs. Adjutant James Harrison, on the half-pay of the 95th regiment, to be Quarter Master, vice James Halfpenny.

60th Regiment of foot, 1st battalion, Andrew Ross, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Farrell.

63d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant George Daffell Bowes, from 90th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice David Campbell. Lieutenant Samuel Fairlough, from the 3d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Daffell Bowes.

From the LONDON PAPERS, June 3.

LONDON.

Yesterday Sir James Harries kissed his Majesty's hand at St James's, on being appointed his Majesty's Ambassador to the States-General, his letters of credence were delivered to him, and he took leave of the King on his setting off for the Hague.

It is the general supposition of those who pretended to be acquainted with the views of the Germanic body, that on the death of a great northern Monarch, the Emperor will assert his ancient claim to Silesia.

This day the purser of the Worcester East Indiaman (late Captain Cook) came to the India House, with the news of the above ship being safe arrived off the Start on Monday last from Bengal. She left St Helena the 3d of April.

Yesterday the Ode composed for his Majesty's birth day was privately rehearsed, previous to the performance in the Grand Council Chamber, St James's, before their Majesties, the Royal Family, Nobility, &c. to-morrow.

Earl Mansfield is gone down to Tunbridge Wells for the benefit of his health, which is much impaired since the death of his Countess: a report prevails, that the Court of King's Bench is never more to be honoured with his presence, and that Lord Granby is to be his immediate successor: at all events, Lord Mansfield will not attend Westminster Hall the ensuing term.

The TRIAL of WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq;

On Saturday, came on to be tried at the Old Bailey, before Mr Justice Willes and Mr Baron Perryn, an indictment against William Robertson, Esq; a very eminent navy agent, charging him with having forged or uttered, knowing it to be forged, a receipt bearing the signature of Lieut. Colonel James Rooke, late commander of his Majesty's garrison at Goree, for provisions delivered to that garrison in consequence of an order from Sir Richard Hughes, dated 9th of May 1779, with an intent to defraud Government; this receipt having been allowed at the Victualling Office upon passing the accompts of Mr William Gambold, late Purser of the Superbe, which was the Admiral's ship, and a victualling bill to the Admiral of 647 l. 17 s. 10 d. due to the Purser on that account, had been made out and delivered to Mr Robertson, as his agent, accordingly.

The Solicitor-General opened the case with great candour and precision, and concluded his charge by informing the Jury, he would prove that *no provisions had been delivered at Goree, nor any such receipt given for them by Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke*; and that if he proved the facts stated by him, he did not doubt the Jury would find the prisoner guilty. That however high Mr Robertson's station might be, frauds upon the public demanded public justice; at the same time he defied the Jury not to consider any thing he said as evidence, and if he failed in his proof, he would have pleasure on their finding Mr Robertson not guilty.

The first witness called was Mr Swaffield, cashier of the Victualling-office, who proved, that Mr Robertson was Mr Gambold's agent, and that Mr Gambold had executed a general power of money in his favour.

The next witness called, was a Mr Williams, one of the clerks of the victualling office, who swore, that he found upon his desk the order and receipt in question, for provisions delivered at Goree, inclosed in note of Mr Robertson's handwriting to have the same passed, that he carried them to the office to have the voucher allowed passed, but an objection arising on account of the order being from the Admiral to the purser, whereas, by the forms, the Admiral ought to give his order to the Captain, and the Captain to the purser, they were not immediately passed. That soon after he saw Mr Robertson and informed him of the fact, who desired him to write to the Board, (being the usual mode of application when such errors occur) to have the voucher allowed, which was done; this application from the original letter produced in Court, appeared was made on the 12th of March, 1783.

The prosecutors were then proceeding to take the regular witness to prove the passing the order and receipt through the different official departments, but the Judge observed, it would be proper first to prove the forgery, by calling Colonel Rooke to swear that the receipt was not signed by him, and that he did not get the provisions contained in the Admiral's orders. Colonel Rooke was then called, who on looking at the receipt, which was dated 10th May, 1779, said, that he could not say the receipt was not signed by him, it being extremely like his signature; and he said, that he applied to Sir Edward Hughes at Goree for a supply of provisions for the use of the garrison, which were ordered by the Admiral, and delivered to him accordingly.

The learned Judge then observed, that there was no evidence, whatever against Mr Robertson, and that the Jury must acquit him; and the Solicitor General having declared, that if he had known the evidence that Colonel Rooke had been to give, no such prosecution should ever have been heard off; the Jury pronounced Mr Robertson *not guilty*, and the Judge declared him to be honourably acquitted.

After Mr Robertson was acquitted, Mr Bearcroft, his counsel, said that he owed it to Mr Robertson's character to state to the Court and audience, that he was able to prove by the person employed to examine the papers belonging to Mr Gambold, when they first came to Mr Robertson's office, that they came there in February 1782, *at that time*, the order and receipt objected to, were among the papers, and an entry made in the books accordingly; and therefore if there had been a forgery committed, it was impossible that Mr Robertson could have been concerned therein.

It was also known to many persons in Court, that the person who gave the information of the forgery against Mr Robertson, in consequence whereof the warrant to apprehend him was issued, swore that the order and receipt in question was forged in April 1783, which was clearly disproved by the evidence given by Williams, who proved that they had been lodged in the Victualling Office long before, and at that very time lying there.

This infamous charge was made for the worst of purposes; and had Mr Robertson been put on his defence, he would have opened such a scene as must have created the utmost horror and detestation at the conduct of his accuser. Indeed, upon one single letter, which he was in possession of, being shewn in Court, after the trial was over, to Mr Solicitor General and the other Counsel, (the Solicitor for the prosecution) they declared, that had they known of such a letter, they would never have permitted the prosecution to have been instituted.

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Capt. Cornwallis, the Hon. Capt. Rodney, Sir James Johnstone, Sir George Collier, and several Captains and officers of the highest reputation in the navy, and many gentlemen of rank and fortune, merchants, and navy agents of the first eminence attended as evidences to prove the great experience and honourable conduct of Mr Robertson as a navy agent, and his general good character, by which the Court was amazingly troubled, and a universal satisfaction appeared in the audience on the issue of the cause.

PRICE OF STOCKS, JUNE 3.	
Bank Stock, 115 1/2 a £.	Ditto unpaid, 9 6 a 7 d.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74 1/2 a £.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. cons. 58 2/3 a 58.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. red. 57 1/2 a £.	Ditto New Ann. 57 1/2 a £.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Ditto 1731, —
Long Ann. 1778, 12 9 16ths.	Exchequer Bills, —
Short Ann. 1778, 12 9 16ths a £.	Navy Bills, 17 1/2 d.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip, —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Light Long Ann. —
India Bonds paid, —	

WIND AT DEAL, JUNE 2. E. N. Z.

## EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, June 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Thursday, June 3.

### REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

"Mr Sawbridge rose to recall the remembrance of the House to the motion which he had promised to make, respecting an enquiry into the present state of Parliamentary representation. His sincere wish to see representation freed from several inconveniences with which it is at present encumbered, was the cause of his obstructing himself on the patience of the House. The bill which he meant to bring in, would have come with greater effect from the Right-Hon. Gentleman on the Treasury Bench; but, as that Gentleman had not shewn any degree of forwardness to introduce such a bill, he could not be blamed for bringing in the best bill which his poor abilities could frame. From respect to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he should be informed of any day, though somewhat distant, on which he purposed to bring forward a bill for regulating the representation of the people in Parliament; he would, even in that stage of the business, lay aside the design which he had formed. If no such information should be given, he was resolved to move for bringing in his bill on Monday next.

"Mr Pitt thanked Mr Sawbridge for the speech which he had been pleased to shew to him. There was no object whatever, which he believed to be of more importance to this nation, than a reform of the representation in Parliament, and there was none to which he could turn his attention with more cheerfulness. But this, in his humble opinion, was not the safest for attempting such a reform. The present state of public affairs did not readily admit of giving the priority to a reforming bill. He had not had time to make up his mind on so momentous a subject; and, until he should have done so, he could not think of making any attempt for that purpose: For he was persuaded, that to come forward with a bill not fully digested, would be the most infallible method to disappoint the expectations of the framers. And, in a matter in which he felt himself so deeply interested, he could not think he could be justified in hazarding such an experiment. He assured the Hon. Member, that a Parliamentary reform was one of those objects, which he most earnestly desired to see crowned with success; but he could not, with any degree of certainty, mention the time when he would be prepared to submit his ideas to that House.

"Lord North wished to see the present inquiry put off to the *Kalendar Gracis*. If the House would insist upon an earlier day than that, he hoped it would not be any one previous to Tuesday.

"Mr Eden having observed, that Lord North had taken his seat on the Treasury Bench, and not a great way from Mr Pitt, desired the House to mark the strange coalition that had taken place: But he could not agree with the opinions of either of the Right Hon. Members who formed that coalition; for he did not wish, to see the bill that had been mentioned put off, either to the *Kalendar Gracis*, or to that indefinite period to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had alluded. The time which he would recommend for it was, Monday—a day on which Gentlemen might look for a fuller House than was to be expected during the Session.

"The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not be persuaded, that the House would be fuller on Monday, than on any subsequent day of the current Session. For he would contend, that there was any spark of virtue in the minds of the Gentlemen who composed that House, (and that there was a great deal, he did not in the least doubt)—the great national topics that were by ant bye to be considered, would certainly draw a much greater number of Gentlemen to Westminster, than could be looked for on Monday. On Monday, the motive of the meeting would, he feared, with many, be too much allied to party.

"Lord North insisted, that the motives which led Gentlemen to attend on the Westminster business, were far from being of a private kind. They were such as involved the fate of succeeding generations.

"After a little more conversation on this head, Mr Sawbridge moved, "That an inquiry be instituted next Tuesday, into the present state of Parliamentary representation." The motion was sustained.

### WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

"The House is at this moment (10 o'clock) employed in examining witnesses, in behalf of the High Bailiff. The bills proposed for the present meeting cannot be gone through before five or six in the morning; and, at that time, it is probable, no decision can be given on the subject.—There is every reason to think, that the scrutiny will go on.

"Mr Fox, Colonel Fitzpatrick, Mr Sheridan, and Mr Lee, are the only persons who stood forward in examining witnesses. In that department, Mr Fox shewed as much ingenuity, in those public speeches which so astonished his hearers."

This day, being the anniversary observed in memory of George Heriot, founder of the Hospital of that name, the Rev. Mr John Kemp, one of the ministers of this city, preached an excellent sermon before the Governors of that Hospital. The boys, on this occasion, were all newly clothed and the effigy of their patron elegantly decorated with flowers, &c.

Were authorised to inform the Public, that the reports which have lately been propagated, respecting the nature and effects of the Distillery at Canonmills, have no other foundation than a false

state of facts.—It has thence unhappily taken possession of the minds of many people, that all sorts of grain, wheat, oats, barley, and pease, are consumed there in great quantities; and that even oat-meal and roots, such as potatoes, turnips, and carrots, are made to serve the purposes of distillation; and consequently, that the markets are really affected by this supposed consumption. Now, the truth is, that no other species of grain are made use of at Canonmills, but barley, rye, and sometimes such parcels of wheat as happen to receive damage, or are in quality unfit for bread; and that not a grain of oats, pease, or a particle of oat-meal, nor any potatoes, carrots, turnips, or other roots, are used in this manufactory in any shape.—With regard to the barley, the markets cannot be affected, because it has been almost to a trifle imported into Leith from distant places; and so very attentive have the Messrs Haig, the proprietors of the Distillery, been, that they have again and again refused to purchase the parcels offered to them by fundry people, of the growth of this country; nay, it is a fact, that 500 bolls have not been consumed at their works. The wheat that has been used, was, to a very trifling, bad grain, or the importation of last season, purchased at low prices. Could a doubt remain about these facts, they can be ascertained by the names and attestations of the importers. So far are the proprietors from consuming roots, that even the cattle and hogs in the distillery are not fed with them. The cattle are brought there to consume the *grains or draft*, and by that food alone they are fattened for the market. The Messrs Haig have reared a work at great expence, and have at all times a considerable stock upon the spot, which they are conscious must prove of the highest advantage to the country and the neighbourhood—a work which gives bread to a great number of people, and return a large annual sum to Edinburgh. They are frequently importing great quantities of grain, which would never have come to Scotland, and with the refuse of which numbers of cattle and of hogs are fattened, and the necessities of human life increased. The distillers of London, envious of the Scotch in the same trade, are at the present moment exerting their utmost influence to deprive this country of that valuable branch; and therefore it must appear, beyond measure cruel and impolitic in the people at home, to endeavour to suppress it.—Were the people coolly to reflect, it would evidently occur to them, that the consumpt of the *viscum* upon the spot is lessened, by the market being supplied with spirits extracted from imported grain.—Certain information is received, that the reports complained of have been industriously spread abroad by interested people; and should the same malevolence be continued, Messrs Haig will find themselves under the necessity of exposing the individuals, and applying for legal redress against them.—They are greatly concerned for those unhappy people who suffered upon Friday last; but the nature of the attack made upon their property must justify them in a determined defence of it. Arms of every kind are provided for that purpose; and if the proprietors shall be obliged to use them in future, many lives will be lost to no purpose.—The people, it is hoped, will reflect, that the damage (should they be suffered to do it) must be repaid by the public; and they have no doubt that the public will take every measure to prevent further mischief, and concur in affording all necessary protection.

We hear, that a solution of the following question has been requested of the Pantheon Society, and that they have appointed it to be the subject of debate Thursday next.—"Ought the public to be applauded or condemned for their eagerness to see Mrs Siddons' performance?" The Anniversary meeting of the Royal Company of Archers for electing their Presidents and Council, is to be held at their Hall, upon Monday next the 14th inst. at twelve o'clock, when the members are requested to give punctual attendance. We hear from Alementon, that the ship Thomas and Ann, Arnot master, is wrecked under Duncebar Castle, the crew and materials saved.

Hand bills are distributing in Newcastle, (in consequence of an application made to the Mayor) defining the merchants, traders, and other inhabitants to meet in the Guildhall to-morrow at twelve o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of a requisition to their representatives in Parliament, to use their utmost endeavours to obtain a repeal of the stamp duty on receipts.

### MILFIELD RACES—concluded.

Thursday the 27th, the Hunters Subscription.

Mr Baker's bay horse, Mulberry, 1 1

Mr Davison's bay gelding, Alonzo, 3 2

Mr Renton's chestnut horse, Tally-Q, 2 3

The following very extraordinary paragraph appeared in a Dublin paper of the 1st instant.

Belfast, May 28: A correspondent of the first respect and information in the Volunteer line, assures us, that it is actually in contemplation among the leaders of the independent army, at the several reviews this summer, along with other public benefits of importance, to address that great friend of the liberties of mankind Louis the Sixteenth—particularly exemplified in the noble, disinterested part he took in behalf of our dear brethren in America, when they groaned under the yoke of infatuated Britain.—This is a step that can offend nobody, as his Most Christian Majesty is in perfect amity with our most gracious sovereign; and it will mark the Volunteer character in a style of superior colouring, surpassing even the transcendent lustre with which it has shone since the year 1778.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 27.

"On Monday morning, the Friendship, bound to Philadelphia, and the Success, to Baltimore in Maryland, fell down from their moorings in our river, and on Tuesday morning failed with a fair wind to their destined ports, with above eight hundred passengers on board.

"Tuesday evening, the Intrepid, Captain James, sailed from Limerick for Baltimore in America, with a valuable cargo of merchandise, and above 300 passengers, mostly tradesmen: Such is the rage of emigration, that above 1000 persons offered, but were rejected for want of room."

### PRICE OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, JUNE 4. 1784.

Wheat,	22s.	6d.	21s.	0d.	20	0
Barley,	21	0	20	0	19	0
Oats,	15	6	14	9	14	0
Pease,	15	0	14	6	14	0

### DUNN'S ROOMS.

By desire of several Noblemen and Gentlemen,

THERE WILL BE AN ASSEMBLY ON THURSDAY NEXT,

the 10th instant.—To begin at seven o'clock.

Tickets (3 s. each) to be had at the Hotel.

### THE CONTENTION,

#### AN IMPROMPTU.

THE matchless SIDDONS strives—to please;

The Soldiers—to impale;

The Lawyers strive—to keep the peace;

The Citizens—to rail.

With their bayonets.

Part of the pit being railed in for the Subscribers.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, June 4. Olive Branch, Dalrymple, from Koningberg, with grain; Adventure, Thomson, from Faro, with Cork and salt; Stockton Packet, Grier, from Stockton, with grain; Hopewell, Cram, from Koningberg, with ditto.—5. Three Brothers, Runciman, from Aleooth, with ditto.—7. Return, Primrose, from Perth, with wheat; Dispatch, M'Allum, from Ballahillish, with dates; Betty, Smith, from Kirkwall, with goods; Two Brothers, Mairns, from Inverness, with tar, &c.; Jean Miller, from Wick, in ballast; Susan, Steven, from Aberdeen, with tar; Nelly, Tulloch, from Borrowstounness, with coal.

### ROSLIN.

MAGNUS SWANSTON offers his services to the Public, and begs leave to acquaint them, that he has entered to that well-frequented INN at Roslin, formerly possessed by David Wilton, and lately occupied by David Kerr.

M. SWANSTON has taken great care to provide himself with a proper assortment of Wines and other necessaries of the best qualities, for the entertainment and accommodation of those who may favour him with their company. There is a fine prospect of Strawberries this season; and the Public may be assured, that M. SWANSTON will adopt every measure in his power, and endeavour, by every possible attention, to merit their approbation and attention, which it is his great wish to obtain.

N. B. The Caffee of Roslin to be LET furnished: As also the Garden adjoining thereto.—They will be let jointly or separately, and M. SWANSTON will show the premises.

### SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Cof. fee house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 21st day of July 1784; betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

### THE FOLLOWING LANDS,

All lying in the parish of Campbeltown, lordship of Kintyre, and the island of Argyll, holden feu of his Grace the Duke of Argyll.

### LOT I.

That part of the Lands of A-CHACHORK that lies south of Extent of Free Rent, the road leading from the colliery Scots Mea, & covering Upset Prices, at Drumleman to the high way fire.

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As R. P. L. S. D. L. S. D.

possessed by Lachlan Brochan on a lease ending at Whitunday 1795, 69 3 12 38 3 42 440 4 12

### LOT II.

That part of the Lands of A-CHACHORK lying north of the preceding lot, as possessed by said Lachlan Brochan, upon a lease ending at Whitunday 1795, together with the pendicles of Tolycloch and Long Island, as possessed by Hugh Macmillan and Donald Macmillan.

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### LOT III.

That part of the Lands of GARWACHY contiguous to the pendicles of Tolycloch, North and South Achachork, as possessed by Donald Macmillan, Daniel Macmillan, Niel Fleming, Hugh Macmillan, and William Cordiner, all under lease except Cordiner's possession.

47 2 14 27 19 7 559 11 8

### LOT IV.

That part of the Lands of GARWACHY lying immediate south of the foregoing lands; all the same being in the hands of the present proprietors, eleven acres, excepted, may be entered to by purchaser at the term of Whitunday next.

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These lands are all arable, except about 84 acres, which are of an excellent quality for pasture. The whole are very improvable, being conveniently situated within a mile of a lime-quarry, at the same distance from the colliery of Drumleman, and within three miles of the burgh of Campbeltown.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leases are to be seen in the hands of Charles Gordon, Esq; clerk to the signet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are lodged with Archibald Campbell writer in Campbeltown, factor upon the estate; to either of whom those who incline a private purchase of the whole may apply for further particulars before the day of sale.

### LANDS IN RENFREWSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffe-houze, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday, 10th of June 1784; betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of SOUTHBAR, (Easter and Wester,) Lands of REDDEN, MAXWELLFIELD, TURNEYLAND, CRAIGHEAD, and others, with the teneys, parsonage and vicarage, lying in the parish of Inchinnan and shire of Renfrew; and the Superiority of part of the lands of Bogtown, lying in the parish of Cathcart and shire foresaid.

These lands, exclusive of the above superiority, consist of 423 1/2 Scots acres, and upon the division of an adjacent moss, their share will amount to from 80 to 100 acres more, which will be a very valuable addition. That part of the estate under lease yields at present 145 l. 10s. 2d. Sterling of free yearly rent, which will rise greatly upon the expiry of the current leases. Those parts of the lands which were in the proprietor's natural possession, and are presently out of lease, consist of 87 acres 3 rods, of the best ground in the estate, and being well inclosed and sheltered, and in excellent condition, are moderately estimated at twenty shillings per acre, making the annual value thereof 87 l. 15s. which, with the above rent payable by tenants, and 3 l. 7s. 6d. of feu-dues, makes the total free rent 236 l. 12s. 8d. Sterling, in which no value is put upon

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, June 5. Mally, Taylor, from Montrose, with lime; Collier, Wilson, from Alton, with grain; Indutious Helen, Gray, from Elbo, with oats; Barbara, Gray, from Alemouth, with wheat.  
SAILED, June 5. Peggy, Kid, from Borrowstoones, with pease.

### LOGOGRAPHIC OFFICE, Blackfriars,

LONDON, May 17. 1784.

M R WALTER begs leave to inform the Public, that having obtained an affiance of his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole privilege of using, calling, and clementing for sale, TYPES OF WORDS, &c. he has purchased the King's late Printing House, near Apothecaries Hall, Blackfriars, which will be opened the first day of June next, for carrying on the Printing Business in general, upon an approved invention of composing with words entire, their roots, and terminations, instead of single letters, from a system of arrangement, formed with the assistance of the inventor, after a very laborious study and application.

It will be obvious to the most common understanding, that if an alphabet could be arranged, that the compositor may with facility find every word he wanted, without the space being so far extended as to occasion delay, it must have very superior advantages to the present mode of Printing.—A treatise has been published, intituled, "An Introductio-  
n to Logography," in which a full account is given of the proposed plan. It may, however, be necessary to suggest, that a neatness and correctness has been experienced, much superior to the common method.—It is far less liable to *literal* errors—there can be no wrong spelling, or letters inverted—no dirt can adhere to make the letters at different distances, and the errors of the press are very trifling when a proof is taken.—With these advantages, another arises of still greater magnitude, the extraordinary expedition which will attend it, and the short space of time requisite for the compositor to learn his business.

The utility of such an improvement to the Art of Printing must be of great moment, and Mr. Walter himself, will call forth the countenance and protection of a nation famous for its improvement in the polite arts, and they may be assured, neither affidavit nor expense shall be wanting to render it worthy their attention and encouragement.

And in order to prevent any attempt being made either to cast or cement any Letters into Words to the prejudice of the above Patent, for which the sole privilege is granted, Mr. WALTER hereby offers a REWARD of TWENTY POUNDS, to any person who will give information, that the party offending may be convicted thereof.

To be so D. at and below prime cost, at the shop of the deceased Doug'l Matheson, on the shore of Leith, to commence on Tuesday the 8th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, and continue till all is sold.

The Whole STOCK in the Woolen Drapery, Hatter, and Hosiery business, consisting of a great variety of the most fashionable goods, viz.

A large assortment of Superfine Cloths, at 16s. 6d. and 16s. Seconds. Variety of Coarse Blue Cloth and Kerseys. Hunter's Cloths, Wilton and German Sarges. Plain, striped, and clouded Duf-fels. Friezes and Shalloons. Hair Slings. Thickets and Fusians. Jeans and Jeannets. Mutilled Quilting, plain and Stripped. Denims, Sattinets, and variety of Cotton Staffs for breeches.

White and coloured, ribbed and plain spun Silk Hose, Cotton and Worsted Caps, Lamb-wool Hose, Fashionable stuffs for vests, Seamens JACKETS, Shirts, Trowsers, and bedding.

N. B. Part of the goods are just now come to hand, in the Mary, Captain John Hay, from London. Allowance will be made to merchants purchasing whole pieces or parcels.

Meeting of Trustees, and Tolls to Let.

THE Trustees for putting in execution the Turnpike Acts for the Shire of Edinburgh, are to meet upon Saturday the 12th June instant, at twelve o'clock mid-day, within the Inner Session-House, Edinburgh: At which meeting, The Tolls and Duties of Cramond district, collected and payable at the Turnpike Gates and Bars erected at Kirkbridehead, Broughton Loan, North Leith, and Stockbridge Mills, are to be let in tract for one year, commencing the first day of July next, either jointly or separately, as the Trustees or officers shall incline.

The articles and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of George Zeigler, at the Sherif Clerk's Office, Edinburgh.

N. B. The Commissioners of Supply, and Justices of the Peace of the Shire of Edinburgh, at this quarter Sessions, are to meet the same time and place.

A Houle, Offices, and Pleasure Ground,

To be SOLD or LET upon lease.

BRUGHTON-HALL, lately possessed by the Right Hon. Lord Binning, consisting of ten large rooms, besides kitchen and other conveniences.

The situation of the house is remarkably dry and wholesome, and commands a most extensive view of the Firth; and the purchaser or tacksman may have from one to five Scots acres of ground around the house, which is only a few minutes distance from the New Town.

Likewise to be LET, and entered to immediately.

A Houle, Garden, and Park, on the north side of the road leading from the New Town to Bonnington and Leith, consisting of six fire-rooms, besides kitchen and other conveniences, all neatly finished, and the situation of the house remarkably pleasant and cheerful.

### AT LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

RICH. BARDNER,

(For Wm. BRATTON) Master, Lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 21st of June 1784.

The Master to be spoke with at the New-England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle-street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ship.

Merchants and others who intend ordering goods by the above ship, will please lose no opportunity, as the time of sailing may be dependent on.

### FOR NEW YORK, THE LIBERTY,

WILLIAM WALKER Master,

Now taking goods on board at Greenock, and as there is above two-thirds of her cargo already engag'd, will positively sail by the 12th of June next. The Liberty is a fine new British built vessel, above 250 tons burthen, is most excellently fitted up both in cabin and steerage, for the accommodation of passengers.

Cabin, Eight Guineas, and to find their own stores; Steerage, Six Pounds.—For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Charles Walker, Glasgow; William Dawson, who goes in the Liberty to settle in the colony of New York; or the Master on board.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 4s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 3s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

### SALE of ROPERIE, HEMP and ROPES, &c.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the house of George Smith, vintner in Aberdeen, upon Tuesday the 13th day of July next, between the hours of three and four afternoon.

The ROPERIE in the Links of Aberdeen, which was erected and possessed by the deceased Alexander Ross, merchant in Aberdeen, on which there is built Hecting Shops, Shedes, Houses, and Lofts for holding Hemp, Yarn, Sail-cloth, Ropes, Lumber, and an Accounting-room, Ware-room, with a Mill-house, and a Mill for heating Hemp; upon all which there is a lease for 19 years after Whitunday 1784.—Together with a considerable quantity of Unmanufactured Hemp, and Sail-cloth and Ropes, with a large Stove, a new Tar-kettle and Cam-stand, and every utensil necessary for carrying on the business, which proved very beneficial to Mr. Ross.

The articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Alexander Innes, Commissary-clerk of Aberdeen, and the premises will be shown by David Christie at the Roperie; George Cruden merchant in Aberdeen, or the said Alexander Innes, will give any particular information concerning the Roperie that may be required between and the day of roup.

EXCISE-OFFICE, EDIN. June 5. 1784.

### By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise,

ON FRIDAY the 13th of June instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to public sale, by auction, in the Hall of the Chief Office of Excise in Edinburgh,

### Several Parcels of BLACK TEA, RUM,

AQUAVITE, SOAP, STARCH, UTENSILS for making soap and Starch, and the materials of a STILL, and WORM, lately condemned as forfeited, before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen at the Excise-Office, Edinburgh, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

### NOTICE

To the Creditors of JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBERTSONS.

THE Lord High-steward officiating as Ordinary on the bills, having upon the 27th day of May last, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of James and Alexander Robertson, merchants in Port-roy, under the firm of James Robertson and Company, the creditors met within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Saturday the 27th of June instant, in terms of the act of Parliament, passed in the 23d year of the reign of his present Majesty, cap. 18, and of former advertisements for that purpose, when they named Thomas Cranston, witter in Edinburgh, interim-factor upon the said sequestrated estate; and appointed a general meeting of the creditors, to be held within the Exchange Coffee house, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 8th day of July next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee.

The said Thomas Cranston, since his appointment, has made application to the Sheriff Depute of the county of Edinburgh, who has fixed

Friday the 12th, Wednesday the 23d, and Wednesday the 30th of June instant, and Wednesday the 7th of July next, to be set apart for the public examination of the bankrupts, and of their families, or others acquainted with their business, within the Sheriff-clip's office, Edinburgh, at one o'clock afternoon each day; where the whole creditors are desired to be present, in order to put such questions as shall be judged of importance, for rendering the discovery and surrender more complete.

Of all which intimation is hereby given, in terms of the statute, by EDINBURGH, June 9. 1784.

THOMAS CRANSTON.

### NOTICE

To the Creditors of Mess. MCCLURE and CUMING, late Merchants in Ayr.

THAT upon the 16th January 1784, the Court of Session, under the authority of the late Statute of the 23d of the King, intituled,

"An act for rendering the payment of Creditors of insolvent debtors more equal and expeditious," &c. renewed and continued the sequestration formerly granted, of the personal estates belonging to the bankrupts, with the addition of all lands and heritable subjects belonging to them, within the jurisdiction of the Court; and Gilbert Hamilton merchant in Glasgow being appointed trustee, the said Gilbert Hamilton, in compliance with the rules preferred by the act of Parliament, hereby requires all the Creditors of the said Mess. McClure and Cuming, to lodge with him, the trustee, their claims and vouchers or grounds of debt against the bankrupts, with oaths for proving the same, and that within nine calendar months from the date of the sequestration; which nine months expire the 16th October next, and that under the certification expressed in the said Statute, viz. That all those Creditors who shall neglect to comply with this requisition, shall not be entitled to any share in the first distribution of the estate of the said Mess. McClure and Cuming.

### FARM IN TWEEDALE TO LET.

THE Farm of HAIRSTAINS, lying in the parish of Kirkurd, and county of Peebles.

It lies upon the great road from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, and near to that part where the road from Peebles to Glasgow crosses the other road.

As there has always been a public house kept at Hairstains, the proprietor proposes to accommodate the tenant with a suitable house and offices, and the farm itself is very convenient for that purpose, and as it is out of lease, a tenant may enter to it immediately.

Mr. James Henderson at Kirkurd will shew the grounds, and for further particulars apply to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

### FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

### PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at

No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Distinctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Althimic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

THESE LOZENGES have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following inscription on the lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSSAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr. GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Poulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly softens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

### TO LET.

A HOUSE in Queen's Street, New Town, consisting of two floors, containing a drawing room of 21 feet by 17, a dining room of 20 feet by 16, seven large bed-chambers, a kitchen, and two cellars.

Apply to Mr Brough wright, St Andrew's street.

### SALE of LANDS in the Shire of PEEBLES.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on Monday the 19th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six in the evening.

The LANDS and BARONY of HUNDLESHOPE, lying in the parish of Mannor, and thire of Tweeddale, within two miles of the town of Peebles, and about twenty-two miles from Edinburgh.

The free rent of this estate is about 250 l. Sterling, and consists of

I. The Farm of Hundlehope, which contains 200 acres of arable ground, and 2000 of excellent sheep pasture.

II. The Lands of Ballanridge, containing about 200 Scots acres, all of which may be easily improved. This farm is very pleasantly situated, stretching from Mannor water to the river Tweed.

III. The Lands of Hallyards, on which there is a convenient house, a good garden and pigeon-house, and comprehending the Miltoun, Mill, and Parks.

The Lands will be sold together or in lots, as purchasers shall incline; and the entry to the house and garden, and part of the grounds, may be immediately after the sale.

The whole are held of the Crown, and give a freehold qualification in the county. The proprietor has a right to the teinds, which are valued; and the stipends have been localised within these few years.

The articles of roup and the title-deeds may be seen, by applying to William Dick writer to the signet.

### JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or new Session House of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 6th day of July 1784, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills.

The Lands and Estate of KILGRASTOWN,

which pertained to the deceased John Craigie of Kilgrastown, lying in the parishes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and thire of Fetter. This estate consists of 1754 acres, 1 rood, and 32 falls; all conveniently and pleasantly situated within a few miles of the town of Perth, and the late proprietor beautified the place with extensive plantations and policies. There is a commodious Dwelling House upon the estate, which is within three miles of the town of Perth; and about a quarter of a mile west from the bridge of Barn; and there are a complete set of offices lately built thereon.

The yearly proven rent of the estate, after deduction of the feus-duties, and School Masters' salaries, is

1. 1068 7 4 5-12ths

Which, valued at 26 years purchase, amounts to

27777 11 6 10-12ths

And, deducting a fifth of the gross rent for teind,

1. 152 18 5 5-12ths

From which the stipends

payable to the Ministers of Dron and Dumbarnie

fall to be deducted, amounting to

35 4 1

Makes the free teind L. 217 14 4 6-12ths

Which valued at five years purchase, extends to

1088 11 10 6-12ths

So that the upset price of the estate will be L. 28,866. 3 5 4-12ths